SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST
GIANT SEQUOIA NATIONAL MONUMENT

MSA Items Completed or No Longer Applicable

MSA Page 9

II.B.2.b.(1) Groves: Desirable to inventory all GS > 3' dbh, request funding (this was a desired, not required goal).

> **It is not realistic to inventory all GS greater than 3 feet dbh. Approximately 50% of the groves were inventoried. The remaining groves are expected to be inventoried this fiscal year.**

MSA Pages 11-24

II.B.2.c Groves: The interim direction for this section is explained in II.B.2.c.(2) (a) through (i) and identifies what constitutes a grove and what must be done as a minimum to delineate one. It continues to identify what further procedures can be taken to better delineate a particular grove boundary.

> **All of the groves have been identified and mapped. The Grove Boundary Team consisted of Joe Fontaine (Sierra Club), Robert Jasperson (Save-the-Redwoods League), Glen Duysen (Sierra Forest Products), and Lew Jump (US Forest Service). The final recommendations of this team on grove boundaries were accepted by Art Gaffrey, Forest Supervisor, on May 18, 1998.**

MSA Page 21

II.B.2.c.(2)(j)(xii) Groves: Detached naturally occurring group (10 or more giant sequoia, with 4 trees 3 ft or larger) designate as a grove; 300 ft no logging, restricted mechanical entry zone within grove boundary, plus 300 ft GIZ.

> **Monarch Grove boundary and map accepted 11/1/96. Suggest modification to remove the part about the grove boundary team. If a new grove is located or an existing grove boundary needs modification, the Forest Supervisor will partner with the public to identify or adjust a grove boundary.**

MSA Pages 22-23

II.B.2.c.(2)(k-l) Groves: Rational Basis for Grove Boundary Team to adjust Final boundaries.

> **GSNM Plan will address future management and modification of grove boundaries. If a new grove is located or an existing grove boundary needs**

modification, the Forest Supervisor will partner with the public to identify or adjust a grove boundary.

MSA Page 23

II.B.2.c.(2)(3) Groves: Special written notice - any logging within 1,000 ft. of grove boundary.

Public notification is part of the project planning process.

MSA Page 25

II.B.2.d.(2) Complementary management in Groves Influence Zones and Outside of Groves: Special written notice - Road construction or logging upslope of GS.

Public notification is part of the project planning process.

MSA Page 27

II.B.2.f (2) Regeneration of cut-over giant sequoia groves: Implementation of regeneration plan required by the Stipulation for Entry for Judgment dated 12/27/89, in Sierra Club v. U.S. Forest Service Case No. CVF-87-263 EDP.

Requires implementation of court stipulation on regeneration (See Sierra Club v. USFS, 12/27/89) which was completed in 1992.

MSA Page 28

II.C.1 Grazing and Oak Management: Amend plan to clarify AUMs allotted will not be increased over 68,000.

AUM's have not been increased since the signing of the MSA. See Greenhorn West Grazing EA that reflects reductions in AUM's within the project area. Propose changing to "not to exceed historical levels." See Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2209.13, Chapter 90, Rangeland Management Direction in Land and Resource Management Plan (Programmatic Planning Level). The handbook also discusses project level planning.

II.C.2.a(2) Grazing and Oak Management amend LMP Rx BO6: Develop water, fences, trails, etc. to facilitate optimum use of forage.

No change from 1988 LMP direction. No specific plan amendment per MSA guidance. **Implemented by project-specific NEPA.**

MSA Page 40

II.C.10.c.Allotment Plans and Effectiveness: Include allot. mgt. plan revision on project planning schedule.

> **Planned grazing environmental analysis is placed on the SOPA (not the AMP). The AMP is prepared to implement the grazing decision.**

MSA Page 41

II.D 2. Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ): Allowable sale quantity.

> **Moot for the monument. ASQ was only applicable to 2000 (one decade). The Proclamation reduced acreage upon which ASQ was set. ASQ eliminated in non-Monument by SNFPA 2001 until forest plan revision. Calculation of new ASQ for non-monument lands deferred to plan revision. 2004 SNFPA ROD does not schedule any regulated timber harvest.**

MSA Page 42

II.D 3. Short fall in Timber Sale Program FY 1988 & 1989: Make up volume using salvage of dead and dying trees.

> **No longer applicable**.

MSA Pages 42-43

II.D 4. Existing Timber Sales under Contract: Suspend logging & related activities Scraps TS units 12, 32, 33, 34, & 39, until compliance with section D.5.b(2).

> No longer applicable. Presumed completed.

MSA Pages 44-46

II.D. 5 a. (1-5) Interim Timber Sale Program: Watershed review - site specific field inspection if watershed threshold of concern (TOC) is above 80%.

> **All projects maintained TOC below 80% until the CWE methodology was reviewed as per section CWE.II.N.3(D)(8). Saddle Fuels Reduction Project documentation addresses thresholds of concern (TOC) over 80%.**

MSA Page 47

II.D. 5 a. (6) Interim Timber Sale Program: Post-project monitoring: Will be conducted in accordance with the Sierra (sic) National Forest Monitoring Plan. Monitoring will be conducted … to ascertain if mitigation was implemented and effective.

Monitoring results of projects are provided at the back of each MSA Annual Report. Examples of project monitoring can be found in Appendix B of the MSA 1994 Annual Report.

MSA Pages 47-49

II.D. 5 b. Spotted Owl Review (1-2): For listed sales, identify sale units within 1.5 miles of the center of a SOHA.

Completed.

MSA Page 49

II.D. 5 c. Casa-Guard timber sale: Address erosion problem at Rodeo Flat, repair water bars & side drains within Fish Creek drainage.

Completed. Rodeo Flat rehab monitoring and maintenance plan done around 1994, implemented in 1995 and monitored in 1996. Documents are located in Special Area II.H.6.11,12.

II.D. 5 d. Miscellaneous timber sales: Meet with appellants- Hyde, Flat, & Rabbit- to meet settlement direction.

Completed. See letter dated 8/21/92.

MSA Page 50

II.D.6 Timber Industry Fund: Finance watershed improvement, reforestation, or recreation-related projects.

MSA 1993 Annual Report, page 29, has an example of the type of work accomplished with these funds. Industry is no longer participating.

MSA Page 51

Regional Forester agrees to expedite and decide all remaining pending administrative appeals involving Sequoia NF timber sales within 30 days of the date of signing this agreement….

Completed.

MSA Page 66

II.E.7.d.(1) Fisheries: Portion of Section 30 in Slate Mountain roadless area managed for Kern River Rainbow Trout.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) continues to work with the University of California-Davis to identify where Kern River rainbow trout may be present. When populations are confirmed through genetic analysis, they may contribute as donor stock for the Kern River hatchery to raise and re-introduce into portions of the upper North Fork Kern River. The sites where Kern River rainbow trout may be introduced have not been selected. CDFG (C. McGuire) was not aware of any significance related to this Slate Mountain site, and it is outside of endemic habitat for this species. The Forest continues to work with CDFG under the Upper Kern River Basin Fisheries Management Plan (1995).

II.E.7.d.(2) Fisheries: Develop riparian demonstration area in critical habitat for Little Kern Golden Trout (LKGT).

No riparian demonstration area was developed. The SNFPA identifies 6 CARs on the Sequoia NF as known locations of five TES species including one for Little Kern Golden Trout. The Little Kern River basin containing critical habitat for Little Kern golden trout was established as a critical aquatic refuge (CAR) in the SNFPA 2001 ROD.

MSA Page 67-69

II.F.4,5,6 Suitable Lands: Address reforestation surveys in timber sale EA's.

Completed. 1991 Reforestation Report, Robert R. Rogers, June 1991.

MSA Page 72

II.G. Roadless Areas, 5. Cannell Meadow Ranger District: South Sierra Roadless Area.

South Sierra designated wilderness.

MSA Page 92

II.K Demonstration /research areas/ projects: SQF "shall identify timber sales of other projects, such as site preparation activities, which will be used to test and evaluate new approaches …" At least two such projects for discussion at each annual meeting of the parties.

Completed.

MSA Pages 117-119

II.N 3.b.(2)(a),(b) Cumulative Watershed Effects: Data Gathering & Monitoring

Completed. Peppermint Study, 10/97, documents the findings of a six-year study of the Peppermint and Holby Creek watersheds. Water quality, watershed condition and beneficial uses were evaluated to validate the extent of the effects of management activities as indicated by the Sequoia National Forest CWE methodology. The CWE analysis of these watersheds was performed for this study and not as part of an environmental analysis. The results of this study provide a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the Forest's CWE methodology. The CWE analysis indicated that the Needles I and Needles II Timber Sales would have a very low potential for cumulative effect in the Peppermint Creek watershed and that these sales together with past management and the subdivision in Holby Creek would have a higher potential for impacts. The Peppermint and Holby in-channel monitoring study supports the results of the CWE analysis for the basins. There were few physical, chemical, or biological differences between the Control Area of Peppermint Creek and Lower Peppermint Creek. The physical differences between the Control Area and Lower Peppermint were within environmental norms with the different stream gradients within the areas. The differences between the fish habitat at higher flows were also within environmental norms given the different channel types. The lack of differences between these areas is an indication that the current management activities are having little or no effect on the stream. It also indicates that the Best Management Practices (BMPs) are working. If the BMPs were not working, then sediment would be entering the stream. There were chemical and biological differences between Holby Ck and the Control Area of Peppermint Ck. The water flow in Holby Ck was much less than in the Control Area. The consequences of the lesser flow were manifested in differences in the water chemistry, but mostly in the aquatic macroinvertebrate community.

MSA Page 119

II.N.3.b.(2)(c) CWE: Data Gathering & Monitoring

Completed. All SCI plots provide photo documentation of surveyed reaches; gage stations used for regional discharge curves are photographed and surveyed. The Sequoia National Forest Aquatics personnel have spent the past 18 years working on evaluation of gage data.

MSA Pages 120-122

II.N.3.b.(2)(d),(e),(f),(g),(h), CWE, Data Gathering and Monitoring.

SCI data collects fish habitat information, past surveys integrated with fisheries. Surveys done for response reaches as commensurate with SCI protocol. Soil movement measured through BMP Monitoring and Soil Quality Standards.

WINI monitored, See BMPEP monitoring reports and administrative forms. There is one in the Special Areas section. All restoration projects are monitored after they are implemented. Current SNFPA direction is to perform SCI prior to ground disturbing activities. Records are stored in LMP Storage Room #20 of the GSNM Supervisor's Office in Porterville, CA.

MSA Pages 122-123

II.N.3.c. Cumulative Watershed Effects: Field Techniques

SCI is current protocol to evaluate channel condition. Forest still uses Pfankuch Stream Stability Inventory and Riparian Ecotype evaluation, Kaplan-Henry 2000. Fisheries and Hydrology surveys have been integrated since 1990. Surveys prior to SCI 2001.

MSA Pages 123-127

II.N.3.d.(1), (2), (3), (4), (5-9) Cumulative Watershed Effects: Thresholds of Concern, Mitigation, Cessation of Management Activities.

The Sequoia collected fish habitat data at locations throughout the forest, dictated by projects that have the potential to affect water quality. Pre project plots are installed prior to project implementation and post project plots are surveyed in the same location. The survey techniques follow the regional direction outlined in the Stream Condition Inventory direction. The purpose of the Pacific Southwest Region Stream Condition Inventory (SCI) is to collect intensive and repeatable data from stream reaches to document existing stream condition and make reliable comparisons over time within or between stream reaches. SCI is therefore an inventory and monitoring program. It is designed to assess effectiveness of management actions on streams in managed watersheds (non-reference streams), as well as to document stream conditions over time in watersheds with little or no past management or that have recovered from historic management effects (reference streams). This level of habitat/stream condition survey has been ongoing since 2001. This does not include those streams surveyed in 2008.

BMPEP Monitoring evaluates off-site impacts associated with projects. SCI monitors the "BMP prescriptions" for the watershed. All projects are required to have pre and post monitoring plots to assess effects.

Forest currently monitors 100% of all fuels/timber related projects for BMP implementation. A subset of these monitoring sites provide effectiveness monitoring locations.

BMP Review was conducted in October 25-27, 1993; findings are documented in MSA 1993 Annual Report, BMP Effectiveness Peer Review,

MSA 2005 Annual Report, BMP Review pages 21-24 in Appendix C which are included in the riparian section II.A.2 Riparian.

Forest recognized 80% CWE as trigger to conduct site specific field inspection. 80% is the trigger to identify mitigation to reduce the potential for CWE. Forest has a review of CWE allowing Forest to bring watersheds to TOC as per section II.N.3.d.(8) (Line 188) below.

Independent Review of CWE was performed by Entrix. Methodology was validated on all points. CWE Review was held two times. The first review was by a group of watershed experts from Forest Service, industry, environmental groups and range. Only one of the three provided documentation of their findings. A second review was held by Entrix, an independent contractor.

SCI plots are repeated for range areas to evaluate impacts.

MSA Page 127

II.N.3.e. Cumulative Watershed Effects: NEPA Documentation.

CWE spreadsheets and database provide status of all past projects and fires. Coefficients are applied to potential effects. This data is part of hydrology working papers for project level NEPA.

MSA Page 130

II.P.2.a,b EA/EIS Information: Notice and consultation.

SOPA and scoping includes MSA partners. Current appeal regulations require meeting to resolve differences. Have a much larger mailing list now.

MSA Page 135

II.Q.1,2,3 Database Improvement: Inventories and surveys of areas where land disturbing projects are proposed.

Documented in MSA requirements summaries for EA & EIS's (see Pebble Timber Sale example from Hume Lake District).

MSA Pages 135-136

II.Q.4a,b Database Improvement: Forest agrees to seek budgets annually that are sufficient to develop information in Section c.

MSA Page 137

II.Q.4.c.(1) Database Improvement: WINI database updated annually.

Database still exists however has not been updated through 1997. Viable projects have been identified and continue to be surveyed in SCI per SNFPA. Depending on the extensive nature of surveys they may be housed in their own file/binder. Deferred to NRIS development and migration. Forest is working with Regional Office and BETA testing new WINI datasheet. Improvements are still ongoing and sites are recorded in detail in SCI plots. Efforts have been taken to have all field time available to identify and report WINI sites.

II.Q.4.c.(2) Database Improvement: Meadow inventory.

Multiple meadow databases exist with different formats. District hard copy format has WINI information, wildlife parameters, generally includes photos from early 1980s though early 1990s. The Watershed files contain meadow inventories and stream inventories as far back as the 1970s. Again SCI plots are throughout the forest and provide detailed measurements of habitat condition in both meadows and streams surveyed.

II.Q.4.c.(3) Database Improvement: Stream channel Surveys.

Stream Surveys have been continuous. Historic files exist from 1970s and continue through present SCI surveys. Surveys have changed with Regional Direction and SNFPA. Fish Habitat and Stream Channel Surveys are integrated surveys.

MSA Page 138

II.Q.4.c.(4) Database Improvement: Fish habitat data.

Stream channel surveys and SCI plots continue. SCI is current direction for Fisheries Habitat Evaluations. This includes collection of macro invertebrates which is currently the Management Indicator Species for aquatic health versus fish surveys.

II.Q.4.c.(5) Database Improvement: Sensitive species habitat data.

NRIS FAUNA database shows detections and surveys. GIS layers for suitable habitat for all sensitive species based on CWHR and detections/range maps. Habitat in vegetation layer, special data for WIFL meadows. Fish layer shows suitable streams. Amphibian database from Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ) and other sources, California Natural

Diversity Database (CNDDB) electronic files (most of CNDDB and MVZ databases duplicated in FAUNA).

II.Q.4.c.(6) Database Improvement: MIS monitoring.

Amended by MIS SNFPA (2007). RO SNFPA monitoring databases, Breeding Bird Surveys online data, and data noted in II.Q.4.c.5 (Line 207).

II.Q.4.c.(7) Database Improvement: T & E species for recovery plans.

Bald Eagle and peregrine falcon de-listed. Have historic survey data on file. Condors tracked by US Fish & Wildlife Service, no more annual counts. Have USFWS data on condor movement and roost sites in GIS. New T/E species in GIS CLSP6. CDFG monitoring Little Kern golden trout (LKGT) and genetics.

MSA Page 139

II.Q.4.c.(8)Database Improvement: Sensitive Plants.

Since 1990, the Botany program has transferred all sensitive plant paper map locations and data to electronic spatial/tabular databases (NRIS TESP).

II.Q.4.c.(9) Database Improvement: Ecological status of range allotments.

Hard copy of range trend and ecological status from historic plots and CDFG/FS deer herd brush plots on file districts and Supervisor's Office electronic file. New ecological trend plots by Wexilman available online (http://fsweb.r5.fs.fed.us/unit/nrm/range/monitoring/2006_R5_range_monitoring_rpt.pdf) or on Compact Disk available by request from the District, Supervisor's Office and the Regional Office.

MSA Page 140

II.R.4 Monitoring: Monitoring efforts will be documented in annual report.

Completed.

MSA Pages 142-145

II.T Budget: Budget and reporting on implementation of projects, mitigation, restoration projects.

Completed.

MSA Pages 145-151

II.U. Multiple Use Liaison Committee (MULC) and Fact- finding: Process and agenda for annual meeting.

Completed.

MSA Pages 151-152

II.V. Public Information and records: Designates reading room for all public records required in MSA, updated semi-annually.

Completed.